

LABOR CLARION

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No. 11

Sounds Tocsin of Alarm Over Threat To State Unemployment Insurance

From Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor

Alarming legislative developments involving the very heart of the Unemployment Insurance Act in California makes it incumbent for the California State Federation of Labor to sound the danger signal for the enlightenment of its membership and the hundreds of thousands of other wage earners and employers whose interests will be adversely affected. It would be sheer disloyalty to postpone any further the airing of the determined campaign being waged to emasculate the Unemployment Insurance Act by a handful of men, only because they themselves are selfishly interested. In fact, it is reasonable to assume that if the employers, whom some of these men are representing, were informed of the actual state of affairs, they would not indorse the action.

Biting Criticism of Proposal

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby?" Yet this is precisely what is happening.

That the legitimate need of unemployment insurance is uncontested, and in the long run represents a saving to employers as well as providing a minimum amount of protection to the employees, cannot be denied. Because the drive to mutilate the Unemployment Insurance Act is being camouflaged as an attempt to eliminate abuses, a number of bills are analyzed below. These will remove all doubts from the mind of every sincere person that what they would literally accomplish is to kill the Act piecemeal.

Limits Protected Workers

The bills relating to unemployment insurance form a pattern of restrictions calculated to remove hundreds of thousands of workers from the protection of the Act, and make it more difficult to obtain benefits even if they are still protected. This is part of a ruthless plan to whittle away the entire system by blocking off applicants from the aid for which they have been paying.

As a result of the terrific pressure that is being brought to bear, the State Federation of Labor finds itself fighting a defensive battle. It has been nearly impossible to get consideration of favorable bills which would strengthen the Act, before the viciously detrimental ones have been heard. The Federation plans a bitter, uncompromising fight against this attack to deny unemployment benefits to deserving wage earners, and hopes to arouse enough opposition to defeat the bills by training on them the powerful X-ray influence of public opinion.

Notice of Reconsideration

In the Senate, members have given notice of motion to reconsider Senate Bills 994 and 998, two examples of vicious legislation aimed at the heart of the Act, following action on the floor last Monday.

S. B. 994, passed in the Senate, is an extremely objectionable bill (by Ward and Powers), which defines "suitable employment" so as to include work of the type performed during one month within the previous twelve months, and work in a similar location, as previous work.

S. B. 998, refused passage in the Senate, is another

bad bill by the same authors, setting up a separate system of benefits so as to restrict the rights of seasonal workers. The successful opposition to this bill is construed as a gain, in that the measure represented an unreasonable discrimination against thousands of workers now covered by the Act.

Objectionable Bills

The Senate committee on welfare and institutions has sent the following objectionable bills out with a "do pass" recommendation:

S. B. 856 (by Dillinger) makes an employee ineligible to receive any benefits when he quits work voluntarily, as well as when he has been discharged for misconduct.

S. B. 999 (by Ward and Powers) provides that any wages earned prior to time of refusal to accept suitable employment shall not be included in determining amount of benefits payable.

S. B. 1001 (by Ward and Powers) requires notification of all interested employers of any reinstatement or renewal of claims for benefits as well as initial determination.

Seek One-Man Authority

S. B. 1002 (Ward and Powers) authorizes the Director of Employment instead of the Commission to issue rules and regulations after securing the opinion of the Attorney General thereon.

S. B. 1003 (Ward and Powers) incorporates the restricted federal definition of "agricultural labor" in specifying exclusions from the Act, so that many thousands of workers now protected by unemployment insurance would be eliminated.

S. B. 1206 (Ward) exempts hospital corporations or associations from the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Three Have Labor Approval

On the other hand, certain bills relating to unemployment insurance, which can be classed as being good bills, have received a favorable recommendation:

S. B. 1000 (Ward and Powers) provides for refunds on workers' contributions after tax on first \$3000 of wages when employed by more than one employer.

S. B. 112 (Quinn *et al.*) protects benefit rights and balances for persons who have served in the armed forces.

S. B. 129 (Shelley) increases weekly benefit rights 25 per cent in all scales.

On "Intermittent Employment"

The Assembly committee on finance and insurance voted out with a "do pass" a number of bills which obviously impair the existing system of benefits. These included A. B. 1225 (by John B. Knight *et al.*), which would hit, very hard, building trades workers, longshoremen, motion picture extras and others in similar categories, as it relates to "intermittent employment."

With just enough members to constitute a quorum, the Assembly committee on constitutional amendments sneaked over indorsement of the "equal rights for women" bill, which would actually deprive women of all the protective features now enacted into law in California. This bill has been previously analyzed by the Federation. Without notifying interested parties, this committee slipped over the indorsement. The Federation is prepared to oppose it vigorously when it comes up on the floor of the House.

Thousands Affected by New Executive Order on Wage, Salary Increases

Confusion, to say the least, resulted from the executive order issued on Thursday of last week pertaining to "wage freezing" and related matters. Numbers of unions throughout the country have cases pending before the War Labor Board, including various locals in San Francisco. Some of these are merely asking sanction of increases agreed to by both the employer and the union involved. It remains to be seen how these latter cases, especially, will be affected by the executive order, as the news dispatches leave room for doubt on that phase of the subject. Needless to say, an adverse ruling by the board on such increases would be disappointing, to put it mildly. It is not generally believed, however, that these cases would be given such ruling.

First Decision by Board

The first decision by the War Labor Board, following promulgation of the order, was in the case of the Atlas Cement Company, of Unirsal, Pa., wherein the employees, numbering 490, sought a 5½-cent hourly pay increase. The board, in substituting a 2-cent increase for the 5½-cent raise urged by the board's own referee, declared that it "proposes to carry out strictly the spirit and intent as well as the literal meaning" of the presidential order.

Average straight time hourly earnings at the Atlas Cement plant in January, 1941 (date of beginning of computation on the "Little Steel" formula), were 79 cents. One general increase of 10 cents has been granted since that time.

Declaration by Dean Morse

In the opinion rendered in the Atlas case, Wayne L. Morse, public member of the War Labor Board, noted that the executive order "in clear and unambiguous terms has deprived the board of the power to grant wage increases for the purpose of correcting inequalities or gross inequities, or for the purpose of aiding in prosecution of the war." These powers now are lodged in the Economic Stabilization Director, James Byrnes.

Press Report from Washington

On the general subject, an Associated Press dispatch from Washington last Wednesday stated, in part, as follows:

"Voluntary offers by 10,000 employers to raise wages and salaries will be denied as a result of the War Labor Board's refusal to permit adjustment of inequalities and inequities."

Unofficial Estimates Made

"There was no official estimate of how many employees this would affect, but unofficial estimates ranged from half a million to a million. Most of the cases involve fewer than 100 employees each. Denials in the disputed cases, which usually affect a larger number, will raise the total substantially."

Instruction to Local Boards

The press dispatch further said that the War Labor Board "announced it had instructed local boards to deny at once all proposed wage and salary adjustments which involve only interplant inequalities and which cannot be decided on the basis of the Little Steel formula or substandards of living."

"The board estimated this would result in disappearance of 10,000 jobs."
(Continued on Page Two)

"They Give Their Lives—You Lend Your Money"

New Executive Order on Wage, Salary Increases

(Continued from Page One)

proval of about 10,000 of the 17,000 cases on hand in the twelve regional offices."

Federation of Labor Statement

Wednesday afternoon the California State Federation of Labor issued the following statement:

"That wages are to be virtually frozen at present levels as a result of the latest presidential executive order, issued on April 8, can no longer be doubted since the announcement of the first decision made by the War Labor Board since the new order went into effect. At the same time, despite assurances that all items affecting the cost-of-living are to be tightly controlled and that some prices are to be sharply reduced, there is no basis for belief that frozen wages will rest on anywhere near the same level as frozen cost-of-living, even if the latter is actually achieved."

"Latest developments," the Federation statement continued, "may be summarized briefly as follows:

Authorized Increases

"1. Only two types of wage increases are now authorized—those that fall strictly within the 'Little Steel' formula to compensate for the rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942, which means wage increases may not exceed 15 per cent between January, 1941, and September 15, 1942; and wage increases that are clearly necessary to correct substandards of living.

"2. Correction of inequalities and gross inequities can no longer be obtained, even by labeling the increases as 'promotions,' 'reclassifications,' 'merit increases,' 'incentive wages,' and the like.

Quotes President Roosevelt

"3. President Roosevelt stated, in connection with the new executive order: 'Some prices affecting the cost of living are already above the levels of September 15, 1942. All of these cannot be rolled back. But some of these can and should be rolled back. The order directs the reduction of all prices which are exceedingly high, inequitable, or unfair.' How this portion of the order will be carried out remains to be seen."

In the Local Area

Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board (which includes San Francisco), last Tuesday told his audience at the Northern California Industrial Conference that all applications for wage and salary adjustments which involve only interplant inequalities, and which cannot be decided

on the "Little Steel" formula or substandards of living, will be denied by the Regional Board. He estimated that out of 1200 applications for wage or salary increases now pending before the Regional Board approximately 1000 will be denied under this latest ruling from Washington.

Hotel for Merchant Seamen

Merchant seamen returning to San Francisco from perilous war zone voyages will find hereafter that the 150-room Lincoln hotel, at 115 Market street, has been set aside for their exclusive use. A "duration" lease for the hostelry was negotiated by the local United Seamen's Service committee.

In order to register at the Lincoln after U.S.S. takes possession May 1, a seaman must show his papers. The hotel will accommodate no permanent guests. Rates will be \$1 and \$2 a day.

Must Record All Job Accidents

The Public Contracts Division of the Department of Labor has issued an order requiring every firm, corporation or individual engaged in fulfilling government contracts under the Walsh-Healey Act to keep a full and complete record of all job accidents, starting on May 1, 1943.

It is said that the new order puts teeth in that provision of the Act which forbids contractors to permit employees to work under dangerous and hazardous conditions, and that it will result in focusing attention on the causes of the tragically large numbers of deaths and injuries that have been occurring in the nation's war industries. It is admitted that during the past year nearly 20,000 lives and more than 40,000,000 man-days were lost because of largely preventable accidents.

Urges Change in Wire-Tapping Bill

The American Civil Liberties Union has proposed the amendment of a pending congressional bill permitting wire-tapping in wartime by the F.B.I. and the intelligence divisions of the War and Navy departments, "to guard against possible abuses of this power."

Authority to order wire-tapping is given by the bill to the executives of the three departments and to other officials designated by them. The Union objected to this provision on the ground that "it gives great power to the three department heads, and possibly to hundreds of additional minor officials, without judicial supervision."

The Union suggested instead that as in the case of seizure and searches, "the authority to invade the privacy of the citizen should emanate from judicial officers in such a manner as to permit subsequent judicial review."

Undertaker's Formula: One gallon of gasoline, one pint of whiskey and one screwball.

Award to Chicago Street Carmen Given Approval

The National War Labor Board has approved a wage increase of 9 cents per hour, retroactive to June 1, 1942, for the 13,000 employees of the Chicago surface lines, who are members of the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (A.F.L.).

The increase, as well as other adjustments to some groups of the employees covered, was awarded by a board of arbitration last December. The back pay to be received by each member for regular hours of work alone will amount to about \$200.

Eliminate Differential

The board of arbitration, with the approval of the War Labor Board, further eliminated an existing differential of 3 cents between the wages of the operators of small and large buses in favor of the higher rate of 93 cents, to which it added the general increase of 9 cents awarded to all employees covered.

For Clerical Employees

It also granted an additional increase of 5 cents to motormen on cinder, supply, construction, mail and work cars, in order to equalize their rates with that paid to the two-man passenger car operators, and created a uniform system of salary rates for various clerical employees.

The board of arbitration had found that the employees were entitled to an increase of approximately 7 cents to compensate them for the increased cost of living since January 1, 1941, under the "Little Steel" formula, and the awarding of the additional 2 cents was justified on the following grounds:

Sanction Additional Award

The wages of the Chicago employees had been higher than those in the industry elsewhere for many years, and the disturbance of this relationship by increases obtained in other cities constituted a manifest injustice which had to be remedied; the work performed by the employees has become increasingly difficult because of the increase in the number of passengers, putting a greater strain and tension on the men to perform their work and to carry their passengers safely; the contract had been opened up at a time when the federal government had not yet taken jurisdiction over wages agreed upon by collective bargaining, and the employees should not be penalized by the delay resulting from the protracted negotiations and the ensuing arbitration proceedings.

The National War Labor Board approved the award on the ground that it was in accordance with the national wage stabilization policy and that it was the board's policy to encourage arbitration and to uphold awards that did not violate such policy.

WAR ORDERS FOR SMALL BUSINESS

In line with the policy of spreading contracts among smaller manufacturers, the Quartermaster Corps has offered \$200,000,000 in immediate orders to the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which will recommend concerns capable of producing the needed items. The items listed for procurement are pistol belts, pack carriers, shoes, wool blankets, small trailers and hand trucks, overcoats, water buckets, leather mittens and 11,000,000 yards of fabrics.

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A.F.L.-C.I.O. Uphold Veto of Inflationary Farm Bill and Demand President Stabilize Food Prices

Organized labor has launched a broad offensive against inflation and increased living costs on three fronts.

Led by A.F.L. President William Green, representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. served notice on President Roosevelt at a White House conference that food prices must be reduced to the levels prevailing last September when wages were stabilized.

Secondly, more adequate representation was demanded in the O.P.A., the W.P.B. and the new food administration headed by Chester Davis.

Support President's Veto

Finally, the heads of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. joined in appealing to Congress to uphold President Roosevelt's veto of the inflationary Bankhead bill and in opposing other farm legislation which will tend to increase food costs.

[When the opportunity for overriding the President's veto of the bill came before the Senate last week no direct vote was taken, it being said the so-called "farm bloc" were convinced they had not sufficient votes for overriding. Instead, the bill was sent back to committee, from whence it later could be called and a vote taken on the presidential veto. At this time, however, it does not seem likely that any such move will be undertaken, as the President's action has received wide support throughout the country. Originally the Bankhead bill had passed the Senate by a vote of 79 to 2, and in the House, where a standing vote was taken, it was adopted 149 to 40.]

"We submitted information to the President," Green disclosed after the White House conference, "that the prices of staple foods have increased as much as 100 per cent since the war. Our complaint is that since the Government has stabilized wages and placed ceilings on wage increases, price stabilization and definite ceilings for food prices must also be rigidly maintained."

No Request for Wage Increase

"We did not renew our request for wage increases. Instead, we asked for reductions in food prices. This would accomplish the same results and help to stave off inflation. We believe that enforcement of price ceilings for food is especially needed in the retail stores, where the workers must do their marketing."

The President on the following day vetoed the Bankhead bill, which would have increased the cost of food to consumers by one and a half billion dollars and hike the cost of living by 2.4 per cent.

Messrs. Green and Murray, presidents, respectively, of the A.F.L. and C.I.O., promptly backed up President Roosevelt's veto in a joint statement urging members of Congress to uphold the Chief Executive in the fight against inflation.

Green's Appeal to Congress

Later, Green sent a letter to all members of Congress renewing this appeal. He wrote:

"Labor responded to the appeal made by representatives of our Government to support a stabilization policy. We know that such a policy cannot succeed unless the cost of living and prices can be controlled and a real stabilization of all the items which enter into the cost of living is established and maintained."

"Our sympathies are with the farmer. We have steadfastly supported practically all legislation designed to protect and promote the economic and social welfare of the farmers of the country. This ac-

tion is based upon our understanding of the close economic relationship which exists between the farmers and industrial workers. Neither can promote their economic welfare at the expense of the other.

"Suffer First and Worst of All"

"Our interest in the economic welfare of farmers is one outstanding reason why I am making this appeal to the members of Congress to sustain the President's veto of the Bankhead bill. If the vicious spiral of inflation gains new impetus through the enactment of legislation such as the Bankhead bill, the farmer will suffer equally with labor. The farmer, as well as labor, suffers first and worst of all from the effects of uncontrolled and unbridled inflation. It seems inconceivable that Congress would enact legislation which would threaten both the farmer and labor with economic injury and inflationary disaster."

"The reasons given by the President for his veto of the Bankhead bill as set forth in his veto message to Congress, are convincing and unanswerable. I hope and trust all members of Congress will stand by the President and the country at this critical period in our national life by voting to sustain the President's veto of the Bankhead bill."

To Honor Michael Casey

Admiral E. S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, this week advised Mayor Rossi that the name of Michael Casey has been placed on the list from which names of future "Liberty" ships may be selected.

For over thirty years, and up to the time of his death, Michael Casey was a distinguished figure in the organized labor movement and in the civic life of San Francisco. He was president of Teamsters' Local 85 in this city, and a vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

The movement to have one of the Liberty ships named in his honor originated here some weeks ago, and has been carried forward through the adoption of resolutions by various organizations, including the Labor Council, where the project was formally presented by Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90.

N.A.M. OPPOSES LABOR DRAFT

The anti-union National Association of Manufacturers has found one point on which it agrees fully with organized labor—opposition to compulsory labor service. Rejecting the principle of compulsory placement of labor and declaring "if good labor practices are followed by government, employers and workers, labor shortages can be avoided," a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Association warns that "production would suffer, not benefit, from labor compulsion, because there is no substitute for the initiative and willing effort of free men." That is the position of organized labor.

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Call Attention to Women Who Serve "Home Front"

"Glamourizing" of war industry jobs to the extent of attracting mothers with school-age children was attacked by the Catholic Daughters of America in New Jersey at the organization's recent convention.

"Be it resolved," the convention said, "that we record our protestation of employing young mothers with children of school age, excepting in cases of dire necessity, and that we commend seemingly unnoticed and unappreciated women in America whose 'work is never done' and upon whose vigilant care depends the moral and spiritual character of the men and women of tomorrow."

The convention condemned "many of the evils of present day malnutrition, truancy and juvenile delinquency which have befallen school children whose mothers as well as fathers go off to wartime work."

It likewise condemned the press, screen, radio and "patriotic" advertising for "giving liberal mention to women in the armed forces and war industry, but omitting one group of women making a self-sacrificing contribution in maintaining a spiritual and moral home front and building not only for the present but the future of America."

SAVE THOSE FATS

One pound, or thirty-one tablespoonsful, of waste cooking fats will produce the glycerine, processed as an explosive, required to fire four 37mm. anti-aircraft shells.

Local Cancer Control Campaign

To the slogan of "Save Lives with Knowledge" the Women's Field Army of the American Society for Cancer Control is entering wholeheartedly into its 1943 campaign this month. This educational campaign has been mapped out to reach everybody, to help check America's No. 2 disease on the fatality list. Headquarters are at 703 Market street (Room 814), where literature can be obtained without charge.

Dr. Harold J. Brunn heads the state executive committee, and other members of the committee are Mrs. Prentiss Cobb Hale, Drs. Phillips Bourne, Arthur L. Bloomfield, H. Glenn Bell, James B. McNaught, David A. Wood, Frances Torrey, Robert R. Newell and Sidney Shipman, and Mrs. Emil Brisacher, Mrs. Charles Gibbons, Mrs. Eugene Prince and Mrs. Arthur Dunne. Fifty club presidents or representatives comprise the executive board.

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Looking at the Record

An article by "Pelorus Jack," in the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Press Service states as follows:

... Then there's the other business about "scrap iron picket lines," credited to the C.I.O. National Maritime Union. For the record, it happened this way, back in the years before the war. The Communists made noise about supplies to Fascists—sure! But the Sailors' Union of the Pacific repeatedly proposed that if the West Coast longshoremen, whose policies were then controlled by Harry Bridges, would refuse to load war materials for Japan on foreign ships, the Sailors' Union would refuse to work American ships carrying war materials to Japan. The longshoremen refused. That's in the records. Check resolutions of the Maritime Federation and files of the *Voice of the Federation* and the *West Coast Sailor*, about 1936 to 1938.

* * *

Speaking of communist policies, here's another page for the record: March 30 in New York several A.F.L. and C.I.O. leaders, Mayor LaGuardia and Senator Mead protested at a meeting against execution of Henry Ehrlich and Victor Alter, Polish Jewish trade union leaders, by the Soviet government.

Said Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, the execution "degrades the very ideals for which we are fighting." William Green said he had been notified by Russia that the men were "guilty of hostile activities against the Soviet government, including appeals to the Soviet troops to stop bloodshed and conclude peace with Germany."

Said Green: "The lives and records and characters of Ehrlich and Alter thoroughly belie these charges." LaGuardia and Mead added testimony to their character and devotion to labor and liberal ideals.

Sour note from Joe Curran and Saul Mills, president and secretary of the Greater New York C.I.O., who repudiated the meeting and charged motive was to create dissension among the United Nations and hamper the war effort. "We repudiate attacks on our Soviet allies and urge the American people not to be dissuaded from the main job of defeating the common enemy."

Is it a hard job for the Party-liners to sell the Soviet purge of independent labor leaders from conquered Poland to American labor? As hard as it was to sell the latest partition of Poland between Germany and Russia (during the "Yanks Are Not Coming" era) to American labor?

Pardon our ignorance, but American labor is used to believing in things, and sticking to them, and fighting for them, one hand knowing what the other one is doing. We're a little slow to cheer for the latest gag, especially when it's indistinguishable from Hitler's style.

Help our boys in the clinches by using your car only in the pinches.

Labor's Food Price Proposal

As reported elsewhere in this issue, representatives of labor in conference with President Roosevelt last week urged that food prices must be reduced to the levels prevailing last September, when wages were stabilized.

This is welcome news to the extent that the subject has been presented. Further procedure, and the extent of activity in pursuance of the objective will be watched with interest.

It is a concrete proposal, and though probably beset with some difficulty due to the length of time which has elapsed and the conditions established in the meantime, would not seem to be wholly impossible of carrying out in view of the swift and sometimes drastic action taken through executive action on other subjects.

And in thus approaching the matter which affects the well being of every individual in the nation the labor officials have taken a stand and are rendering a service that will strike a popular chord. To the extent that they continue to follow up their proposal, and particularly the success they attain, will they receive deserved praise. Especially will this come from those who have fixed salaries or incomes, who comprise a group caught in the proverbial "middle," and with slight hope of escape. Thousands of them are not connected with union labor in any way, but that they would welcome aid from labor's representatives—perhaps show some measure of gratitude in the future—is not open to doubt. It would not be the first time, by any means, that labor representatives in looking to the welfare of their own union membership have rendered service to the unorganized.

There is no need to argue merits of the proposal. They are apparent to everyone who has made a food purchase since last September, whether in markets, grocery stores, or in obtaining a restaurant meal. And the whole subject of food prices either is or is not within the possibility of control. Hence a demonstration of actual control that will be apparent to the public—not one of giving out endless statistics from governmental bureaus—should be made, or an entirely new approach to the situation should be taken, whatever method it might be. The labor representatives have presented a definite proposal. Why not have action thereon, or an immediate move that will accomplish the results being sought for the people as a whole through that proposal? Relief is urgent, and thus far it has not been afforded, else the subject would not have been broached to the President by the labor officials, who are fully conscious of the numerous matters directly connected with the war front that demand attention.

Bronx Cheer for Rickenbacker

When Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker recently addressed 3000 employees in the cafeteria of the great Allison Engine Works at Indianapolis, and assailed them for "damn poor workmanship in making superchargers," he was booed, and the rest of his speech was marred by the sound of breaking crockery.

And when a recording of his speech was played to the next shift, the boos and Bronx cheers were loud enough to drown out the loud speakers. The record was taken off. But a few hours later, under auspices of a manufacturers' group, his most vicious anti-labor speech yet was broadcast over a state-wide radio hookup.

The Danish Royal Opera has been "bitterly criticized" for presenting George Gershwin's folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," the Nazi-published newspaper, *Faedrelandet*, declared in an article reported to the Office of War Information. The Nazi paper said that in presenting an opera written by a "Russian-American Jew," the Danish Royal Opera had done "honor" to the United States.

"No one has long maintained violent government; temperate rule endures."—*Seneca*.

"Bureaucratic Arrogance"

By JOHN P. FREY, President,
 Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

With President Roosevelt and members of Congress urging responsible leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. to settle their so-called jurisdictional or representation disputes, the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, Robert B. Watts, on April 2, before the Senate (Truman) committee, publicly announced that the board would not be bound or influenced by any agreement that might be reached. Unquestionably he is enunciating the policy of the board.

This is bureaucratic arrogance at its worst. It is a policy that, in my opinion, the American people will not tolerate.

In view of the propaganda against labor leaders—which seemingly is intensified in every war—the public would probably be surprised at the number of us who fully realize our responsibility and who, against tremendous odds, are trying to work out the problems arising from millions of new workers in the country's war plants. Personally, I am proud of the stabilized labor relations which we of the metal trades succeeded in effecting on the Pacific Coast, and which have existed now for some twenty-four months.

Mr. Watts and his board would gleefully tear this structure down, the consequences be what they may, on the ground that it was not set up according to their "Hoyle." Not only this, he has, in effect, invited lone, disgruntled workers in any war plant in the country to write him a letter and he and the board will move with a view to tearing down the labor relationships existing there, particularly in the Ford plant.

For years and years Mr. Ford was the center of labor controversy. Worn down, wanting to get on with his work, he did an about-face and signed a contract with the C.I.O. Now, if one of those thousands of workers will just write Mr. Watts a letter he will send his investigators swarming over the Ford plants, with a view to determining if he had a right to sign these contracts.

This is the attitude of an agency that was created to encourage and foster collective bargaining. This agency has resented the War Labor Board's prominence in the settlement of war labor problems. It must move to regain its place in the headlines. Hearing the popular chant about "men being forced to join a union to work for their country," it decides it can justify its bureaucratic existence by moving to disorganize the organized. Contrarywise, the War Labor Board is trying to stabilize labor relations.

Henry J. Kaiser is charged with collusion in entering into contracts with us 'way back in the spring of 1941, before Pearl Harbor. What could have been his motive in committing this heinous crime? Is it conceivable to the board that he wanted to effect an orderly, smooth-working labor relations setup to an agreement which all other shipbuilders on the Pacific Coast have signed? This is what was done.

Those of us charged with responsibility in the labor movement in these war times are faced with facts, not theories. We are dealing with men—thousands of them untrained and undisciplined—and not fancy figures and devious technicalities affording jobs for lawyers, to the confusion of practical, patriotic men.

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Frey's article concludes with a request that Congress forthwith conduct an investigation of Mr. Watts and the N.L.R.B., "with a view to suspending the National Labor Relations Act for the duration of the war," the latter quotation expressing an opinion to which he has given emphatic voice in recent weeks, and which has been reported on previously. Frey also states: "I am quite convinced that Congress will find the board practicing collusion to stir up worker complaints."]

We'll soon be on the home stretch to Tokio if you make your tires stretch for the duration.

Urge O.P.A. Retain Grade Labeling of Canned Goods

A.F.L. President William Green urged O.P.A. Administrator Prentiss M. Brown and Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes to carry out in full O.P.A.'s previously announced policy of grade-labeling canned and certain other foods to make possible effective enforcement of a dollars-and-cents price ceiling.

Green also asked for congressional support of this policy, which he termed indispensable to price control in war emergency. His statement follows:

Standard Brands Safe

"As the new price ceilings go into effect the public is threatened with a reversal of the announced O.P.A. policy with regard to grade labeling of certain rationed goods. A myth has gained wide currency that grade labeling will displace standard brands on canned goods. Such, of course, is not the case. Grading in no way disturbs the use of brands. No honest canner fears or opposes the use of a government grade on his products. No standard brand, if it is up to the standard, need fear proper grading of the contents of the can. The canning industry at its last convention approved the policy that price ceilings must be based on grades. Responsible spokesmen for the canning industry have repeatedly stated that grade labeling of canned goods is essential to price control.

"Another myth is that grade labeling may be time-consuming and costly. Both the time and cost are negligible and will be far more than offset by the saving in price administration and enforcement. The fact is that most of the canned pack is graded and sampled by buyers in the normal course of distribution. The number of cuts and of sizes of cans has been reduced to the minimum, making the war-time grading problem simple.

Public Confidence at Stake

"The public was informed by Administrator Brown on February 26, 1943, that without grade labels there can be no enforcement of price ceilings. One more reversal of the O.P.A. basic policy, and the public confidence in the Government's price and rationing programs will be completely shattered.

"This is not a reform program. It is a war emergency program. It will enable housewives and all consumers to assume responsibility for enforcement of price ceilings. It will relieve the Government of a large administrative burden and save time as well as money. The alternative to grade labeling is not only wasteful and expensive administration, but also the inevitable breakdown of price control on basic consumer goods."

Canning Age, in its February 22 issue, states that grade labeling need not add a penny to the costs. "At last, a canner will be able to merchandise his packs upon their merits."

And in the March 8 issue of the *Canner*, an editorial declares: "No, grade labeling isn't the menace in 1943 that some canners fear. Similarly, it won't prove to be the easy road to prominence and success that some others have shown a tendency to believe. It will be something of a nuisance because of the label changes that it makes necessary, and that's about all."

NOTE FOR VICTORY GARDENERS

Victory gardeners are advised to look for labels on products offered as soil conditioners. It was recently discovered that certain soil conditioning products were not labeled as required by state law, and that relatively high prices were being charged through misrepresentation of such products.

FUTURE USE OF GLASS IN BUILDING

Glass that can be sawed and milled like lumber and which is impervious to moisture will be built into houses of the future after the war, Amory Houghton, chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works, said recently. He predicted that new glass products will play an important part in buildings of the post-war period.

GUESS THE AUTHOR

There's lipstick on the drinking fount;
There's talcum on the bench;
There's cold cream on the surface plate,
Hand lotion on the wrench.
"Evening in Paris" scents the air
That once held the lube oil's smell;
I just picked up a bobby pin—
Believe me! War is h—!

—Sea-Tac Keel.

36 TRADES IN SHIPBUILDING

The construction of a "Liberty" ship calls into action the services of thirty-six skilled and special trades, the National Council of American Shipbuilders says. In addition to the commonly known crafts, included in the trades are such classifications as angle-furnacemen, bitumastic applier, chipper, galvanizer, jogger, layer-out, loftman, puncher, scarpher, and roller.

CHILDREN'S CANTEN OPENS

Detroit's first children's canteen has opened to provide after-school and Saturday care for 6- to 12-year-olds whose mothers work in war plants. Boy and Girl Scouts meet the youngsters at the close of school and escort them to the canteen, where they are entertained with games, gymnastics and storytelling, and given a hot supper. On Saturdays they can attend the canteen all day and have two meals, charges for the whole week amounting to \$2.50.

Food Price Increase In War Industry Town

The American Federation of Labor presented to President Roosevelt at a White House conference a detailed table of price increases for food since January, 1941, in what was declared to be a typical American war production town—Canton, Ohio. This tabulation was compiled by Truck Drivers' Union No. 92, of that city, from newspaper advertisements by a medium-price food market on the dates mentioned. The tremendous boost in prices shown in the following table must be compared with the National War Labor Board's formula which permits wage increases of only 15 per cent above the rates prevailing on January 1, 1941, to make up for maladjustments in the cost of living:

| | Price Jan. '41 | Price Jan. '42 | Price Jan. '43 | Pctg. Inc. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Butter (lb.) | \$.37 | \$.43 | \$.56 | 51. |
| Cheese (lb.) | .28 | .29 | .37 | 32. |
| Eggs (dozen) | .29 | .34 | .49 | 69. |
| Coffee (lb.) | .24½ | .31 | .35 | 42. |
| Corn (No. 2 can) | .10 | .10 | .15 | 50. |
| Pears (No. 2 can) | .12½ | .11½ | .16 | 28. |
| Tomato Juice (large) | .06 | .08½ | .12½ | 100.8 |
| Peaches (halves) | .12½ | .14½ | .29 | 132. |
| Condensed Milk (large) | .05½ | .07½ | .10 | 81.8 |
| Spry-Crisco | .15 | .21½ | .34½ | 130. |
| Asparagus (canned) | .12½ | .19½ | .29 | 132. |
| Red Grapes | .07½ | .10 | .14½ | 83. |
| Lettuce (Iceberg) | .10 | .14 | .19 | 90. |
| Carrots (bunch) | .05 | .07½ | .12½ | 150. |
| Cabbage (lb.) | .05 | .05 | .10 | 100. |
| Apples (Baldwin, lb.) | .05 | .08½ | .08½ | 70. |
| Oranges (dozen) | .20 | .39 | .49 | 145. |
| Celery (bunch) | .07½ | .12 | .20 | 166. |
| Irish Potatoes (peck) | .25 | .25 | .49 | 96. |
| Sweet Potatoes (lb.) | .05 | .05 | .08½ | 70. |
| Pork Shoulder (lb.) | .13½ | .25 | .38 | 181.4 |
| Pork Chops (lb.) | .19 | .29 | .39 | 105. |
| Sirloin Steak (lb.) | .17 | .24 | .45 | 164.7 |
| Hamburger (lb.) | .12½ | .16½ | .39 | 212. |
| Chicken (lb.) | .25 | .33 | .39 | 56. |
| Sausage (lb.) | .17½ | .18½ | .35 | 100. |
| Bacon (lb.) | .19 | .25 | .34½ | 81.6 |
| Weiners (lb.) | .17½ | .17 | .33 | 88.5 |
| Pot Roast (lb.) | .15 | .25 | .39 | 160. |
| Boiling Beef (lb.) | .10 | .12 | .36 | 260. |
| Sliced Boiled Ham (lb.) | .35 | .48 | .68 | 94.3 |
| Country Hams (lb.) | .23 | .29 | .42 | 82.6 |
| Lunch Meat (lb.) | .19 | .25 | .33 | 73.7 |
| Lard (lb.) | .06 | .12½ | .17½ | 191.7 |
| Bottled Milk (qt.) | .12 | .13 | .15 | 25. |

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks

Welch Gives Some Facts On Government Salaries

Representative Richard J. Welch of San Francisco, in supporting H.R. 1860 (providing for the payment of overtime compensation to government employees, and for other purposes) made the following statement on the floor of the House, on Monday of last week while the bill was under consideration:

"Loyal and Faithful"

"Mr. Speaker, the chairman and the Committee on the Civil Service should be commended upon the facility with which they have reported this bill. I regret, however, that it was not possible for the committee to go far enough to furnish adequate salaries to the thousands and tens of thousands of loyal and faithful federal employees, particularly in the lower income salary brackets.

"I have a table furnished to me by the Bureau of the Budget which classifies 1,381,518 federal employees according to salary grades, both inside and outside of Washington, as of October 31, 1942. More than 41 per cent of these employees receive salaries below \$1620 per annum; more than 55 per cent are paid less than \$1800 per annum, and more than 64 per cent are paid less than \$2000.

"This bill provides an average increase, on the basis of overtime pay and not an additional grant, of some 21.6 per cent on the base pay of these employees.

Deductions From Salaries

"I wonder how many members of the House of Representatives realize that deductions are made from the average federal employee's salary before he has a net amount with which to meet the greatly increased cost of living he now faces. In the first place, on the basis of last year's income-tax law, 19 per cent must be set aside from his net income under \$2000 to meet these payments; an additional 5 per cent is now deducted for the Victory tax; 5 per cent is deducted under the Retirement Act, and every federal employee is further expected to permit the deduction of a further 10 per cent for the purchase of Victory War Bonds. Thus, by simple arithmetic it appears that 19 per cent of every federal employee's net income, and 20 per cent of his gross income, is obligated before he has one penny with which to meet the growing demands upon his salary.

Salaries Still Inadequate

Thus, if real aid, adequate to meet the present situation that faces these fixed-salary employees of our Government, is to be extended, this bill should provide for an even larger increase than that which it now contains."

In addition to the remarks by Representative Welch, the *Congressional Record* contains the table to which he referred, and which gives fifteen classifications of employees according to salary grades and the number in each salary range. The table is quite comprehensive, though lack of space forbids its reproduction here. Representative Welch also submitted a letter of transmittal of the figures which he used, coming from Administrative Assistant Lawton of the Budget Bureau, wherein was explained the source and method of development of the figures as presented.

IMPORTANCE OF FREE PRESS

A free press ranks next in importance only to winning the war, Cyrus Crane Willmore of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, told real estate men in New Orleans. "So long as we have a free press, we will be able to have free enterprise and opportunity and initiative. All these things will be ours, but should the press be stifled and controlled by the Government the America of the last 150 years will literally have flown out of the window," Willmore said.

"He who has given this today, may, if he pleases, take it away tomorrow."—Horace.

Army Officer Loses Post After "Labor Riot" Drill

Lt. Col. Joseph J. Shy has been disciplined for staging a "labor riot" demonstration at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Seventh Service Command headquarters in Omaha announced that Colonel Shy had been relieved of command of the 710th Military Police Battalion at Fort Snelling and assigned to the station complement at the post to await further orders.

Colonel Shy appeared before Maj. Gen. F. E. Uhl, commanding officer of the 7th Service Command, to give his explanation of a military demonstration March 17 at Fort Snelling that brought vigorous protest from organized labor.

Labor executives declared that soldiers, playing the part of "rioters" in a demonstration of how to break up a riot at a hypothetical arms plant, carried placards urging "More Pay, Less Work." Minnesota newspapers printed pictures of the demonstration. Details of Shy's report to General Uhl were not disclosed by the 7th Service Command.

HONOR SANTIAGO IGLESIAS

The "Liberty" ship named after the late Santiago Iglesias, noted Puerto Rican labor leader, was launched recently in Baltimore, with the wife of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to the United States as sponsor. Mr. Iglesias, who died in 1939, was appointed A.F.L. general organizer for Puerto Rico and Cuba at the beginning of the century. He founded the Free Federation of Workmen of Puerto Rico in 1898, which affiliated with the A.F.L. three years later. He was elected Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to the Congress of United States in 1932 and served until his death.

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"Labor Is Having a Front Row Seat in the Second War Loan Drive Because We Need Them"—Morgenthau

Organized labor is indispensable to the war financing operation and will always have "a front row seat" in the financial councils of the Treasury Department, Secretary Morgenthau declared in a special interview with representatives of the labor press.

To emphasize his point, the Secretary announced that A.F.L. President William Green and C.I.O. President Philip Murray were invited to join Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York and himself in a nationwide radio broadcast from Carnegie Hall, New York City, last Monday evening, opening the \$13,000,000,000 Second War Loan campaign.

More than 26,000,000 working people are now enrolled in the War Bond Payroll Savings Plan, and an equal number are expected to play their part in the Second War Loan drive, the Treasury Secretary said.

A total of \$13,000,000,000 will be sought in the Second War Loan, with \$8,000,000,000 of this sum to come from non-banking sources, including \$1,500,000,000 through the sales of Series E Peoples' Bonds.

Secretary Morgenthau said that the regular Payroll Savings campaign and all other war savings operations in which labor is vitally interested would continue as heretofore.

"I think labor has been pretty proud of the War Savings drive and felt that they had a voice in it," the Secretary said. "Labor is having a front row seat in the Second War Loan drive because we need them."

He stated that he had received a number of inquiries from labor unions concerning the future of the Payroll Savings campaign. Labor leaders had also expressed concern lest the Series E Peoples' Bonds be made negotiable instruments, with their value fluctuating, thus causing possible investment losses to workers.



"THEY GIVE THEIR LIVES—YOU LEND YOUR MONEY"

Buy an Additional Bond Now

In reply to these inquiries the Secretary authorized the following statement: "First, Series E Bonds will continue to be sold after the month of April; second, the Payroll Savings Plan will be continued after the month of April; and third, Series E, F and G Bonds will not become negotiable bonds after the month of April."

The Secretary said that he was unable at this time to commit himself "irrevocably" to the effect that Series E Bonds and Payroll Savings will continue under the supervision of the War Savings Staff after April, but that "the chances are nine out of ten that this will be the case."

Many well known labor officials throughout northern California gave public expression this week to their support of the Second War

Loan drive. In this area the goal is \$265,790,700, all of which must come from non-banking sources. President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, in urging the aid of every trade union member for the drive, which will continue throughout April, declared: "This war, which has been recognized as the fight of the common man, takes the unified backing of every citizen. Labor offers its services, and from the fruits of those services it is its privilege and responsibility to enlarge those services where they will be of greatest benefit—through the purchase of War Bonds."

Among labor men heading Bond Drive committees in northern California are John F. Dalton, state labor commissioner; Jack Smith and Daniel del Carlo of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, Ed Rainbow of the Metal Trades Council, Lawrence Palacios of the Laundry Workers, and officials of C.I.O. and Railroad Brotherhood organizations.

MACHINISTS MAKE CHALLENGE

Workers of the Jack & Heintz Company of Cleveland, all members of the Machinists' Union (A.F.L.), have challenged war plants in the country employing 6000 or more workers to match their record in February of not a single unauthorized absence from the job. Jack & Heintz will reward employees of the first firm that matches the record with \$6250 in War Bonds.

O.W.I. FILMS AVAILABLE

Four new films from the Office of War Information have just been released to the University of California Extension Division for public service throughout the State. The films are "Conquer by the Clock," "Paratroops," "United States News Review No. 3," and "Letter from Bataan." For a nominal charge all films may be obtained through the department of visual instruction of the University of California Extension Division, 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

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Free Adult Classes

The Adams Adult Daytime Center, 750 Eddy street, announces the beginning of a new ten weeks' term to train persons who want to get into employment quickly, through a concentrated course of study, as stenographers, accountants and bookkeeping machine operators. It is stated there are plenty of well paying positions open in these lines. The Center is a part of the San Francisco Unified School District, a branch of the San Francisco Continuation School, and all classes are free.

Beginners' and advanced classes in shorthand are held. Special training is given in advanced statistical typing. A specialized course to fit war industries also is given in business arithmetic, which embraces payrolls, time sheets and priorities. Preparatory courses for civil service examinations are available, and in the office machine department there are classes in comptometer, Burroughs and other standard calculating machines, in addition to mechanical bookkeeping, indexing and filing units and dictaphones. There were 608 adult students enrolled at the Adams School Center at the end of the last statistical month.

Those desiring information in detail in reference to other subjects taught, time of classes, possibilities of employment and probable salaries to be attained, should inquire at the Adams School Center.

"If human dignity is to be preserved, if essential liberties are to be maintained and mankind is to go forward and not backward then it is to democracy we must look."—Dr. Henry E. Fosdick.



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Labor Council Appeals for Street Railway Purchase

Citing that unification of San Francisco's transportation systems offers the only prospects now before the people to end the present "intolerable conditions," the San Francisco Labor Council has appealed to all its affiliated unions to support the charter amendment at the April 20 special election. Following is the text of the communication forwarded under seal of the Council, to the unions last week:

Text of Communication

"Acting on the favorable recommendation of the Executive Board and the Law and Legislative Committee, the San Francisco Labor Council has endorsed the proposal for purchase of the Market Street Railway, to be submitted to the city voters on Tuesday, April 20, 1943.

"Discussion on this proposal emphasized the emergency need for consolidating the city's transportation system, to bring some order out of the present chaotic jumble of duplicating service at some points, while other sections face a critical shortage of facilities. The benefits of unification, while emergency in character, will result in permanent benefit under normal post-war conditions.

Involves No Additional Taxes

"It was further emphasized that financing of the purchase will be from operating revenues, and will not represent additional taxes or municipal debt.

"Purchase of the Market Street properties and unified operation with the Municipal system offers the only prospect now before the city to end the present intolerable conditions.

"The San Francisco Labor Council urges your organization to take appropriate action to inform your members and all friends of labor of its favorable position on this proposition.

"Sincerely and fraternally yours,

"JOHN F. SHELLEY, President,
"San Francisco Labor Council."

"Tip" by Citizens' Committee

The Committee for Better Street Car Service, whose headquarters are at 935 Market street, comprising advocates of purchase of the privately-owned railway lines through the medium of the proposed Charter amendment, and who are working for its adoption by the voters, has presented the following "Tip to Taxpayers" in order to dispel any unwarranted apprehensions that may have been gathered in reference to the proposal:

"Do not be misled!

"Payment of \$7,950,000 for ownership by the city of the consolidated transportation system will not involve any out-of-the-pocket money in added taxes.

Bond Payment from Operating Revenue

"The purchase will be made with Revenue Bonds, which have nothing to do with taxes. Revenue bonds are sold only for the purchase of revenue-producing properties. Bond interest and redemption are payable only out of operative revenues.

"Permission to sell these bonds requires a Charter amendment. A majority vote of the people is necessary to carry the charter amendment to be voted on at a special election, April 20.

"This Charter amendment specifically prohibits

the use of any tax funds in the future on the properties.

"This Charter amendment provides that the system shall be self-supporting.

"This Charter amendment further provides that the Public Utilities Commission pay annually into the general fund of the city treasury the amount of city taxes assessable against the acquired railway properties (approximately \$200,000 per year)."

Congressional Committee Here

A house naval affairs subcommittee investigating housing, transportation, vice and other civilian wartime problems held sessions in San Francisco the early part of the week. The hearing was transferred to Oakland for Wednesday and Thursday sessions. Several labor officials appeared before the committee here, and at the Oakland hearing the State Federation of Labor representative was to be heard.

Congressman Rolph has sent word that another House subcommittee is coming to San Francisco, the tentative date of arrival being next Monday, to investigate federal housing projects under the Latham Act. It was stated that Representative Elliott of Tulare, as chairman, would probably be accompanied by Representative Holmes of Massachusetts and Representative Outland of the Santa Barbara district. Probable headquarters of this committee were given as the Whitcomb hotel. Ten projects in San Francisco are to be inspected, including Holly Park, Potrero Terrace and Sunnydale.

California Women in Factory Work

A total of 196,000 women workers were employed in California manufacturing industries in February, representing not only the largest number, but also the largest proportion of total wage earners recorded to date, 23.7 per cent. A year ago February, the number of women was 61,000, and the proportion 11.3 per cent; in January, 1943, 185,300 women were at work in California factories, constituting 22.8 per cent of all wage earners. These figures are given in a report made by John F. Dalton, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement.

The greatest gain occurred in the aircraft industry, which employed 96,700 women as plant workers in February, compared with 8000 a year ago. And close to 13,500 women were employed in private California shipyards in February, where in the same month a year ago none of these firms reported such workers.

Increased hiring of women in shipyards, the report further reveals, principally accounted for the rise in the number of female wage earners in manufacturing industries in the San Francisco Bay industrial area to 38,300 in February, 1943, from 34,500 in January and 14,800 in February, 1942. The ratio of women to total wage earners increased to 14.7 per cent in February, from 13.5 per cent in January; a year ago February, the proportion was 10.7 per cent.

To Pay Honor at Grave of Father Yorke Next Sunday

The annual pilgrimage will be made to the grave of the late Rev. Peter C. Yorke, Irish patriot-priest, next Sunday, April 18. The day's program will open with solemn requiem high mass in St. Peter's church (Florida and Twenty-Fourth streets), former pastorate of Father Yorke, at 10:30 a.m. The Very Rev. Ralph Hunt, S.T.L., pastor, will preside at the Mass. Special streetcars and autos will convey the pilgrims from St. Peter's church to Holy Cross cemetery, where a procession of surpliced choirs and dignitaries of church, state and city will file to Father Yorke's grave. Here, the usual memorial exercises will take place. The Municipal Band, the Irish Pipers' Band and the famed boys' choir of St. Peter's church will provide the music. Memorial wreaths will be placed on the tomb by representatives of various organizations.

The noted priest whose memory the occasion honors, in addition to having been widely recognized as a scholarly and highly gifted member of the clergy, was an outstanding champion of the rights of labor both in his writings and on the platform. Among those who participate in the pilgrimage to his grave always have been numbers from the ranks of organized labor who gratefully recalled, either from personal knowledge or the recitation by others, his efforts—fearless, when occasion required—and his friendly counsel in the interest of the workers.

NEED FOR MORE WASTE FATS

Although the flow of waste kitchen fats from American households increased by nearly 900,000 pounds in January over the preceding month, the collection was still far short of the monthly goal of 16,667,000 pounds, said Paul C. Cabot, W.P.B. salvage division director. January collections totalled 5,986,023 pounds, he stated, which is an improvement over the 5,098,846 pounds collected in December. However, it is still far short of the amount needed each month to help meet the deficit between production of glycerine and consumption. Butchers, he pointed out, pay established prices for waste kitchen fats, which they put directly into war production channels.

"It is to the interest of all good men that the commonwealth should be safe."—Cicero.

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A YEAR to Pay, the Lachman Way

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Nomination of officers to serve the union during the next two years will take place at the regular April meeting next Sunday afternoon at the Labor Temple. Candidates nominated at this time will appear on the ballot at the general election to be held on Wednesday, May 19. Other business of vital importance to the membership scheduled to come up at this time should make this an interesting meeting.

The legislative committee of twelve, representing the California Conference of Typographical Unions and the California Allied Printing Trades Conference, met last Sunday morning at the Travelers' Hotel in Sacramento. The meeting was called to hear a report by Lester Rose, the committee's representative in Sacramento during the legislative session. The delegates and a number of visitors from locals throughout northern California listened to an excellent oral report by Mr. Rose covering his activities in the Capital City during the fifty-fifth session.

Emma M. Shaw, retired member of San Francisco Typographical Union, died in Los Angeles on Tuesday, March 30. Deceased, who was 89 years of age when death came, after a long illness, joined No. 21 on May 27, 1895, and had forty-seven years' continuous membership in this local. As early as 1896 she was a member of the Crocker chapel. Surviving is a niece, Edith H. Dewese, who resides at Banning, Calif. Funeral arrangements were under the auspices of Los Angeles Typographical Union.

After a long illness, death came on Sunday, April 11, to Herbert F. Hail of the *Daily News* chapel. Deceased had been a continuous member of this local for twenty years, coming here from Quincy, Plumas county, where he edited the *Plumas National Bulletin* for many years. A native of California, he was born at Greenville, and was 62 years of age. Surviving are his wife, Nellie B., a son, Leonard Keating Hail, and a daughter, Stella Margaret Hail. Services were conducted on Monday afternoon, April 12, at 3 o'clock, at the chapel of N. Gray & Co., and inurnment was at Olivet Memorial Park.

The Santa Rosa Press Democrat and Republican under date of April 1 announces the retirement of Steve Daly after sixty-two years at the printing trade. Mr. Daly, who has many friends in this jurisdiction, has lived in Sonoma county the past thirty years, and for many years was a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, being one of the first employees of the *Bulletin* and also was at one time a member of the old *Alta* chapel. His fellow workers of the *Press Democrat and Republican* chapel, where he has been employed during the last sixteen years, presented him with a traveling bag and "good luck" card bearing his name.

Jack De Mille of the *Call-Bulletin* ad department is now at the Presidio of Monterey, having departed on April 3 for that camp to go into training.

John Lockman of the *Examiner* chapel entertained over the week-end his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Lockman, who reside at Truckee.

Tom Feeny, *Examiner* operator who suffered a heart attack three weeks ago, returned to work last Monday. At the end of half a shift, however, he was forced to return to his home, his health not being sufficiently recovered to permit him to finish the day.

O. J. Schimke of the *Wall Street Journal* chapel is in receipt of a copy of *Yank*, official publication of the A.E.F., in which appears a picture of his brother, Corp. Alfred Schimke. Corporal Schimke, who in civilian life is a makeup artist, is shown mak-

ing up a troupe of American soldiers who are entertaining the armed forces at different camps in England.

F. E. Fithian, formerly of Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden, who has resided in southern California since retiring, eight years ago, came up from Pacific Beach on Tuesday of last week for a three weeks' visit with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Neilson. Neilson is petit officer in charge of casals on Treasure Island. Mr. Fithian celebrated his sixty-eighth birth anniversary last Friday. He visited with friends at headquarters.

A. N. Dwyer writes from Fall River Mills, where he is now holding a situation on the *Fall River Tidings*. He says there had been two heavy snowstorms in this mountain town in the four weeks since his arrival there.

Lloyd Nesbit, writing from the Union Printers' Home, where he has been a resident for almost a year, states that Matron Hamilton, wife of Superintendent M. A. Hamilton, underwent an operation on April 8.

Edwin E. Naylor of Filmer Bros. chapel, who was inducted for service with the armed forces on March 20, is now with the Army and stationed in New Jersey.

Two members of the Danner Publishing Company chapel have been on the sick list. Charles L. ("Les") Price, who had been confined at his home for one week, reported in on Tuesday, and stated he would perhaps be in condition to return to work next week. On Monday at noon Frank Pritchard was compelled to quit work and leave for home, but through dint of courage, the plant being somewhat handicapped by "manpower shortage," returned to his employment two days later.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

With the passing of Herbert F. Hail the last connecting link between the old-time typographer and modernism vanished, to be known no more among present-day printers. Hail began his printer-apprenticeship in Plumas county in the '90s, when the trade was regarded more a profession than a trade, and when a boy was taught English, etymology, grammar, punctuation and a score of other items which distinguish the man of education; along with which Hail specialized in genealogy, biodynamics, science, art, literature, biology, medicine and botany, and it is quite possible that a man grounded in more general learning never graced the *News* composing room. Born February 4, 1881, son of the man who founded the *Plumas National Bulletin*, Hail succeeded his father as its editor, until 1920, when he removed to San Francisco. The elder Hail for a time represented his district as Assemblyman at Sacramento. His grandmother, a botanist of repute, discovered and had named for her a species of carnivorous plant, the *Austinea*, which apparently grows only in Plumas county, and her correspondence, some still extant, included letters from men of science the world over. Modest almost to a fault, Hail shielded his accomplishments, unveiled them to intimates only, worked and went his quiet way, poised, gracious of manner and of speech, as only the most unassuming do. To his sorrowing family the *News* chapel extends its deepest sympathy.

A vise was brought to the shop by Jerry Allen for inspection by the gang, who scarcely believed him when he said it was made by his wife. Jerry expects to be called to the colors almost any time now, so Mrs. Allen is taking a mechanics' course at George Washington High, that there may continue to be a breadwinner in the family. Mrs. Allen, Jerry says, learns rapidly and also is high in praise of the efficiency of her class instructor.

Another of his recurring illnesses caused Jay Palmiter to vacation last week and this. Some years ago Palmiter spent a period at the Home, and thinks had he remained longer his health today would be considerably more robust.

A black-bordered obituary awed the dayside when it showed for work a week ago Monday. All the usual language—"sacred to the memory," "R. I. P.," etc.—appeared inside the black border and everyone

Paid Political Advertisement

Indorsement Meeting of San Francisco Progressive Club

Next Sunday, April 18
Immediately Following Union Meeting
LABOR TEMPLE, HALL B

ALL MEMBERS OF THE I.T.U. INVITED TO ATTEND
C. F. CRAWFORD, Pres. J. M. SULLIVAN, Sec.

thought Harold Barker had been cut down in the flower of his youth. However, it was merely the nightside's idea of what a terrible thing it is for a Mazda adman to have to slave, even temporarily, on a sunlit shift, for Barker is filling in for Jay Palmiter, subs being a minus quantity.

A smart gardener is Eddie O'Rourke. He interested half a dozen neighbors in the rental of a good-sized piece of land near their homes, got them all busy with shovels, rakes and seeds, and already a promising stand of vegetables is up. Of course, Mr. O'Rourke was superintendent when shovels flashed in the sun. The young gentleman works on the supposition that there's lots of good work but none of it good—for him.

To get quick results from a Victory garden, as Bill Gobin envisions it, our gardeners should encourage "Red" Balthasar to visit frequently, entice him near the vegetables, which will mistake the warmth of his magenta hue for a sunbeam and slip into high-gear production.

Fruit jars are standard equipment for the Victory gardens of both George Holland and Phil Scott. Big jars each night cover their frail tomato plants as frost protectors, an evidence of the importance they place on their survival, which importance lies in the tremendous wager they've made on the size of their fruit. A pound of coffee will be won by the man who grows the biggest tomato.

A bet on a bet—yep, Barney O'Neill and Dick Smith wagered both Scott and Holland will buy big tomatoes when time comes to produce the evidence.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Association, held last Monday night, the following business was transacted: The handicap committee changed Ben Apte's to a 20, Percy Crebassa's to a 16, and guest player Kinney to a 24. The board authorized the purchase of three dozen new Grade "A" golf balls to be used as awards in hole-in-one contests. These balls were a find by Vic Lansberry, and are probably the last pre-war ones to be had. Sharp Park was selected as the scene for the April tournament, which will feature the first round of the match play cup championship, and also 18 holes medal at handicap, plus the guest flight and hole-in-one contest. The tournament will be held April 25, and tee-time will be 10:30. Another near-by course was holding a club tournament on our scheduled date, and was not available. In May, however, a change will be provided the Association members, when we play another course, to be announced later.

Following are the pairings for the first round of match play. The figures after each name tell the amount of the player's handicap, and this handicap will stand for the duration of the match play tournament. The usual rules will obtain. Here are the drawings: Kimbrough (20) vs. Stright (11), Crebassa (16) bye, Teel (27) vs. Conaway (20), Apte (20) vs. Bartlett (29), Foley (30) vs. V. Lansberry (10), Brewster (20) bye, Wayne Dye (20) vs. L. Lansberry (27), Watson (17) bye, F. Smith (23) vs. R. Smith (27), Larry Ullo (28) vs. C. White (17), C. Forst (9) bye, R. Cameron (8) bye, Leach (20) vs. P. Gallagher (30), Linkous (20) vs. Otis (28), Tappendorff (24) vs. Schmieder (15), Blackford (14) vs. MacDonald (20). The drawing of Tappendorff vs. Schmieder provides an excellent illustration of the difference in holes given by the low handicap man to the higher man. Tapp's handicap is 24, Schmieder's, 15; therefore the difference is 9. One-half of 9 is 4½, and by dropping the fraction we find that Tappendorff starts out on the first tee with 4 holes up on Schmieder. This is to clarify several queries received with respect to what happens to that one-half when it occurs.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—See where Vic Lansberry lost his second round match at the Alameda Commuters' tournament. He must have met a guy with two good arms this time. . . . Sorry to hear that our president, Cy Stright, is ill again—confined to bed because of that old complaint of his. Here's hoping he picks up soon. . . . Saw Bob Smith out at Sharp over the week-end—sharpening up for his meeting with Frank Smith on the 25th, no doubt. Note to all who have made those wagers with Paul Gallagher: anent his meeting a certain defeat on the 25th: Any bank would take the wagers as security, they're that good. . . . Better get some of those new balls the Association has for the hole-in-one contest awards. The hole will be the 5th at Sharp, on April 25, and there'll be three for the nearest, two for second, and one for third. . . . Bet Ben Apte's happy now, with his 20 handicap—raised way up there from 19.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Included in the business to come before the regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, which will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday, April 18, will be election of officers, and delegates to local printing trades bodies; also, two delegates to the Northern California Allied Printing Trades Conferences.

Isador ("Zeke") Levy, who has been in poor health of late, has gone to Calistoga, for rest and medical treatment. His doctor has ordered that he discontinue working nights in the future, and there is probability he may have to seek a milder climate, in the southern part of the State.

Andrew Giacola, president of Chicago Mailers' Union and chairman of the organizing committee of that union, according to "Mailers' Notes" in the *Lakeside Press* of Chicago is making a vigorous campaign to organize the mailers employed in the non-union Donnelley concern of that city, with hopes of success in bringing the Donnelley mailers into the union fold.

Excerpts from the "Mailers' Notes": "We have visited several union mailrooms, and we have yet to find a machine man who was not paid from 10 per cent to 35 per cent more than Donnelley pays for the same kind of work. One company-minded operator frankly says that he considers himself entitled to more money but he doesn't want to see bundlers, wrappers, and others, get an increase. More than that, he guarantees that his men, as he calls them, will not sign with the Mailers' Union till 'he' gives them the 'green light.' This boy is in for a few surprises, as most of the boys in the mailing department can tell you. In spite of the secrecy, every one knows of old-time employees who are held down to 78 cents an hour while new hands get that much as soon as they step inside the place. In some of the pressrooms they have given all kinds of raises since the first of the year. Why? Because the pressroom help have had the guts to organize—that's why! We have made a good start among the mailers. With a little added effort we can score. Let's make Horton's department a 100 per cent union stronghold.

"A company stooge still repeats the story that if the place is unionized a lot of union men will rush in to take part of their time from them. The best answer to that is that the Mailers' Union is having a deuce of a time filling its own calls for help; every member is working all the hours he wants. In every large union mailroom in Chicago there are mailers making money that would make Donnelley machine operators look like paupers. Under union contract, Frank Horton will not be the czar he has been in the past; if a boss tries to 'push' a union man around, that boss has the chairman to argue with."

LENNON'S NAME FOR SHIP

Announcement has been made that a "Liberty" ship is to be named after John B. Lennon, former treasurer, and member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Lennon was elected to the position at the Detroit convention in 1890, and served for 27 years. He died in 1923. In later years the office of treasurer of the A.F.L. was combined with that of the secretary.

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U. C. PRESS WINS HIGH AWARD

The Goudy Alphabet Book, published by the University of California Press, has been chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for its annual preview of the Fifty Books of the Year. This marks the ninth consecutive year in which one or more books printed by the University Press have been chosen for the honor. In all, during the nine years, the Press has had eleven books shown in the exhibits.

Campaign Against Tuberculosis

"The unholy alliance of war and disease is particularly powerful in the case of tuberculosis," says Easton G. Hecker, president of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, in opening the second wartime "Early Diagnosis" campaign. "Tuberculosis has always risen during wars. It is increasing in Europe."

The campaign is carried on in April by tuberculosis associations throughout the United States, to urge the public to have thorough examinations for pulmonary tuberculosis.

"We urge everyone to follow the example of the armed forces and have a chest X-ray," Mr. Hecker continued. "Tuberculosis is preventable and curable. Each recruit accepted by the armed forces is X-rayed for pulmonary tuberculosis. This is one of the greatest case-finding projects ever undertaken."

"If a person is rejected for armed service because of tuberculosis his medical record is turned over to the Department of Public Health, which helps him arrange for medical supervision and hospital care if it is needed."

"When it is advisable for the individual to undertake a different kind of work the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation provides retraining for a job better suited to his physical limitations."

"Is uniformity of opinion desirable? No more than of face and stature."—Thomas Jefferson.

C.I.O. Again Rejects A.F.L. Proposal for "No Raiding"

The C.I.O. has rejected new American Federation of Labor proposals for a no-raiding agreement in the interests of promoting labor unity and the nation's war effort.

The latest attempt to seek a truce to inter-union strife took place at a meeting of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. peace committee in Washington, which lasted two days.

The representatives of the A.F.L. submitted the following proposal to the conference: "It is the unanimous policy of this committee, in pursuing its objective, namely, labor unity, that there will be no raiding by the A.F.L. where the C.I.O. has a contract or agreement or has won a representation election, and that in return there will be no raiding by the C.I.O. where the A.F.L. has a contract or agreement or has won a representation election."

This proposal was designed to end the wave of raiding by C.I.O. unions against shipyards and war production plants now under contract with A.F.L. unions.

In rejecting it, the C.I.O. made it clear that it proposes to continue such raids in all cases where contracts have been signed before an election has been held.

At the conclusion of the conference, A.F.L. Vice-President Harry C. Bates announced that he and C.I.O. President Murray will set a date in the near future for the next meeting of the peace committee.

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, April 9, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except President Shelley and Secretary O'Connell, who were excused; Delegate Johns acting as secretary, while Vice-President Haggerty presided.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Theatrical Employees No. B-18, William P. Sutherland. Office Employees No. 21320, Leo Kowski.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, April 9, 1943.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were found to be qualified as delegates to this Council and your committee recommends that they be seated: Cooks No. 44, Emil C. Buehrer. Bartenders No. 41, Jack Gansburg.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated April 1, 1943. William P. Kyne of the California Jockey Club, acknowledging receipt of our letter. Senator Downey, acknowledging receipt of our letter regarding H. R. 1366. William E. Conlan, executive secretary, "Fusion Five," extending invitation to appear before their transportation committee at the Whitecomb hotel, from 2 to 5 p. m., Saturday, April 10, 1943, in regard to Market Street Railway purchase. Virginia Manson, administrative assistant, National War Labor Board, acknowledging receipt of our letter and resolution regarding the "Little Steel" formula. Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor dated April 6, 1943.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the Red Cross War Fund: Musicians No. 6, \$100 (seven hundred members are working in defense industries and have made their contributions through those channels); Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519, \$400; Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, \$89. The following contribution was received for the San Francisco War Chest: Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, \$29 (this represents their final payment for 1942).

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting strike sanction against Carl Wilke, Russ building. Operating Engineers No. 64, requesting strike sanction against the Fox theater.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee: Communication from Congressman Welch, replying

to our letter of March 30 and inclosing copy of H. R. 2011.

Request Complied With: Communication from Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, stating that they estimate raising approximately \$2400 during the month of April, and this amount will be turned over to the Labor Council as it is collected, for transmission to the Red Cross; in view of the fact that some of their members live and work in other counties, they request that this money be turned over to the Red Cross for use in various localities in the following amounts: San Mateo County Chapter, \$50; Sonoma County Chapter, \$75; Marin County Chapter, \$40; balance of the amount to go to the San Francisco Chapter. Motion made to comply with the request; carried.

Referred to the Secretary (to arrange a later date): Communication from Peter Myrvold, Royal Norwegian Information Services, stating that Mr. Haakon Lie, Norwegian labor leader, will be unable to accept our invitation to speak to the Council on April 16, but may be able to attend a later meeting of the Council.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, April 5, 1943.) In the matter of the controversy between Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31 and the Keystone Manufacturing Company and the Western Manufacturing Company, Brother Bruno of the union was not present and the executive committee considered carefully the report of President Shelley, to whom this matter had been referred; your committee recommends that the subject matter of this dispute, including the issue of retroactive pay, should be referred directly to the War Labor Board as soon as possible; and, furthermore, refer this recommendation to the secretary *pro tem* with instructions to so advise the union involved. In the matter of the request of Warehousemen No. 860 for strike sanction against the Sterling Furniture Company, this involves two women employees who had replaced men employees without receiving the men's scale for the work done; your committee recommends that this be referred to a subcommittee of Brothers Johns and Phillips, who shall make an effort to settle the matter by Friday evening and who shall further be empowered to call a special executive committee meeting prior to the Council meeting on Friday night should they be unable to make an adjustment of the matter. Warehousemen No. 860 reported their dispute with the Simplicity Pattern Company had been settled; your committee recommends that this communication be filed. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders and their request for strike sanction against the Squire hotel, 570 California street, this involves the refusal of the employer to sign the union agreement or to live up to the existing agreement of the union; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted against the Squire hotel. In regard to the dispute of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders against the Lyons-Magnus concession in The Emporium, this matter shall be held in committee. In regard to the matter of the resolution submitted by Carpenters No. 266 of Stockton, Calif., calling for revocation of the "Little Steel" formula in War Labor Board cases, your committee gave careful consideration to the subject matter of the resolution; after much discussion your committee recommends that instead of the action outlined in the resolution that the San Francisco Labor Council take the following position in regard to this matter: First, we desire to state ourselves as in accord with the national policy of the American Federation of Labor in their efforts to arrive at an equitable adjustment of wage increases. We are not opposed to ceilings on wages or

commodities, nor are we opposed to a fair and equitable campaign against inflation, providing that such ceilings are placed on everything, and are made operative. We feel that the present 15 per cent set forth in the "Little Steel" formula is not sufficient to guarantee us a fair level of wages consistent with the increase in the cost of living, and inasmuch as ceilings are necessary to prevent inflation we insist on the placing of a ceiling on livestock and raw farm products. We also desire to make our position clear that this is not a policy of which labor approves, but is accepting only under the war situation, and that in normal times we would resist to the utmost any effort to tie wage increases to cost of living rises. Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Committee in Regard to Food Facility in the Bay Area Shipyards—Meeting held Thursday, April 8, 1943, at 10 a. m., in the Theodore Johnson Library; Brother George Johns presiding. The following were present: Brothers Al T. Wynn, secretary, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council; Thomas A. Rotell, Metal Trades Council; Edward B. Rowan, Shipfitters No. 9; George Hayward, Stage Riggers No. 2116; Louis Bogart, Boilermakers No. 6; Harry Hook, Machinists No. 68; John A. St. Peter, Local Joint Executive Board; Joseph Belardi, Cooks No. 44; Ernest Lavino, Cooks No. 44; Charles J. Foehn, Electrical Workers No. 6; J. J. Nunan, Electrical Workers No. 6, and Charles W. Gillis of the War Production Board, and George Johns on behalf of the Labor Council. After an extended discussion it was the opinion of this committee that a subcommittee consisting of Brothers Hayward, Lavino and Hook shall be instructed and credentialed to make a complete and adequate survey of the eating facility situation existing in the Bay Area shipyards at this time. When they have completed their survey, they shall report back to a further meeting of this committee, when the committee as a whole shall take up the further steps necessary in preparation for a meeting with Mr. Eliason of the Maritime Commission and Lieut. Com. Hugh Center of the U. S. Navy. The report of the committee was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Delegate from the Culinary Unions—Called attention of the delegates to a meeting to be held Monday, April 12, at 61 Eddy street, at 8 p. m., of the San Francisco Bay Area Consumers' League. Delegate from Post Office Clerks No. 2—Reported that the bill referring to postal employees, No. 1366, has passed both houses and was signed by the President, Friday, April 9; thanked the officers and delegates of the Labor Council for their support in writing letters, etc.; reported that the California senators and congressmen voted 100 per cent.

Brother Johns spoke on behalf of the 1943 Red Cross War Fund campaign, stating that the situation is somewhat serious in regard to labor's participation in this year's drive as compared with that of last year. He asked the co-operation and support of the delegates to do their utmost to see that this year's drive is carried through, due to the urgency of its need.

Receipts, \$4243; disbursements, \$397.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. JOHNS, Secretary *pro tem*.

State Welfare Commission Order

Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 5 NS, relating to the public housekeeping industry, will not be effective May 3, due to a legal defect in the publication thereof. The Commission passed the same order again on April 6, and it will become effective sixty days from date of publication, which makes the effective date June 14. Copies of the order may be obtained from the office of the Division of Industrial Welfare, 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

"There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all arguments, and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance. That principle is condemnation before investigation."—Herbert Spencer.

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Montgomery Ward Sues Printing Trades Unions

By N. M. DI PIETRO, Executive Secretary,
Chicago Printing Trades Unions

Latest attack by Montgomery Ward & Co. on organized labor comes in the form of a suit against four international unions of the printing industry and their Chicago locals.

The suit demands \$105,200 as damages for the delay in production and delivery of Ward's winter catalogue, produced by the non-union R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company with the help of union shops. The delay was occasioned by the unions' enforcement of the "struck work" clause of their wage agreements, by which their members may refuse to handle any work received from, or destined for, such unfair concerns as Donnelley's. (Enforcement of the "struck work" ban was set aside when the War Labor Board agreed to take jurisdiction of the Donnelley case, which is now before the W.L.B. as well as the N.L.R.B.)

Four Unions in Campaign

Ward's Suit is aimed at the Photo-Engravers, Pressmen and Assistants, Typographical and Bookbinders' international unions, co-operating in the nation-wide campaign to unionize the Donnelley concern, which locked out the various crafts, one at a time, between 1903 and 1907, and since has maintained a boycott of union labor.

Montgomery Ward & Co., whose warfare on the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. has made it notorious from coast to coast, is only one of the multimillion-dollar corporations allied with the non-union Donnelley company. Others are *Time* Inc. (which also publishes *Life*), *Reader's Digest*, and the Bell Telephone Company.

Donnelley's resistance to the organization efforts of Chicago Printing Trades Unions has been made possible by the powerful support of its labor-hating customers. At last, however, the unions have broken through the outer defenses of the anti-union concern; and there now is operating, in the open, a Council of Union Donnelley Employees comprising hundreds of union adherents in all departments of the Donnelley factory, from cellar to roof.

Donnelley Employees Fight Feudalism

Before and after working hours, and during their lunch periods, these pioneers of unionism work fearlessly, tirelessly and resourcefully to complete the organization of their plant. Council members collect material for the organizing paper, *Lakeside Bulletin*; they help compile copy for the nightly "Labor Flashes" of WCFL (1000 k.c.), which keep the public informed of progress of the drive; they conduct frequent rallies of their fellow workers; they distribute union literature, and in a hundred other ways they are helping to accomplish the transformation from feudal autocracy to American democracy.

The Council of Union Donnelley Employees can



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be likened to those intrepid souls who in darkest Europe are working for the overthrow of fascism. As the "underground" of Europe deserves the support of freedom's friends everywhere, so does the C.U.D.E. Unionists willing to help should address the Chicago Printing Trades Unions, 608 S. Dearborn street, Chicago.

SUPPORT 48-HOUR WORK WEEK

The War and Navy departments are giving full support to the 48-hour week for employees of war industries. In cases where the payment of time and one-half for work over 40 hours works a hardship on the contractor, the two departments have set up machinery for the upward revision of contract prices—but only in cases where the increase in costs might deprive the contractor of a fair profit.

OFF-THE-JOB ACCIDENTS

A nationwide drive against off-the-job accidents, which last year deprived America's wartime industries of enough man-hours or work to have built 5500 heavy bombers, has been launched by the National Safety Council. Last year 29,000 workers were killed in off-the-job accidents—in homes, in traffic and other places—as compared with 18,500 killed at work. Of 4,100,000 non-fatal injuries to workers, 2,350,000 occurred off the job.

ANOTHER HOPE BLASTED

Hitler and Goering went to Calais and stood looking sadly across the Channel toward England. Suddenly Goering said: "Adolph, I have an idea. When I was at school, I remember I learned a story about a man who divided the sea in order to enable his army to cross on dry land." Then he added, doubtfully, "But I think he was a Jew." Hitler, very excited and past caring whether or not the man was a Jew, sent immediately for a rabbi. When he came, the Fuehrer asked him: "Is it true that a Jew once divided the sea, leaving dry land for his army to cross?" "Certainly," was the rabbi's answer. "It was Moses." "Where is he now?" "I am afraid he has been dead a long time." "Well, but how did he do it?" Hitler demanded. "By striking the sea with a stick given him by God." "And where is the stick now?" asked Hitler, very excitedly. "The stick? Oh, that is in the British Museum!"

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

You men and women who work in the war industries—if you discover a group making investigation and study in the shipyards of the serving of food and the general conditions affecting that vital necessity in your daily employment—are advised that the group is representative of unions interested in your welfare. Members of the Cooks' Union are on the committee, as also are members of the union metal trades organizations, and the entire matter is the result of the subject having been introduced in the San Francisco Labor Council, following complaints from various sources on some of the food being served in the shipyards eating places and the condition of such service. The Labor Council named a committee to make proper investigation and present constructive suggestions, and this committee is now proceeding with its assignment.

Last Saturday a start was made with the Bethlehem yard, at Hunters Point. It will take a while yet to go over the various plants and complete the investigation. Meanwhile you shipyard workers can give the committee plenty of assistance if you will present your ideas on the subject to your union officials. Then the committee will get an understanding of what you want done in the matter.

Sitting in the office one day last week, the phone rang, and a lady's voice asked, "Is this the Cooks' Union?" When I replied that it was, the lady asked, "Can you use a good chef—a top notch man?" The writer replied we would be glad to get such a person if she would send him over, whereupon the lady said, "This is the ——— Agency, and what I want to know is, will you work in with me on this?" Those of you who know me can guess what I started out to tell madam. But I only made a start and never got finished because the old girl hung up on me.

Now remember, that because you are all working and the hard times seem to have vanished it doesn't mean that you should forget to wear your union button or that you should go any old place and buy anything that doesn't have a union label on it. Don't forget this is a union city. Just keep it that way, and you will be better off in the long run.

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, *Ladies Home Journal*,
Country Gentleman.

Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers,
150 Post.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.).

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and
workmen's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos,
468 Third St.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago)
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunny-
vale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department
of the Journeymen Barbers' International
Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the
shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are
unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union
shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331
are unfair.